

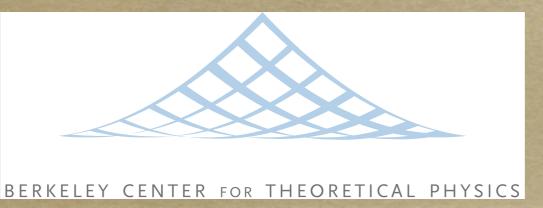
## Perspective

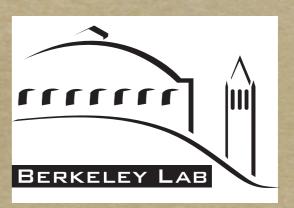
Hitoshi Murayama (IPMU Tokyo & Berkeley)

US-Japan Collaboration in HEP

The 30th anniversary symposium











## 30 years

- o 1978 ICHEP@Tokyo
  - o Standard Model "established"
- o 1984 W/Z discovery
- o 1989-2001 SLC/LEP precision measurements
- o 1995 top quark discovery
- o 2002 CP violation in B
- o we kept verifying the Standard Model









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- o tested down to 10<sup>-12</sup> for electron ge-2
- o the only missing particle is Higgs boson
- o So aren't we done once Higgs found?





## T-shirt ready

$$\mathcal{L} = \frac{1}{4g'^{4}} B_{\mu\nu} B^{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{4g^{2}} W^{a}_{\mu\nu} W^{\mu\nu a} - \frac{1}{4g^{2}} G^{a}_{\mu\nu} G^{\mu\nu a} \\
+ \bar{Q}_{i} i D Q_{i} + \bar{u}_{i} i D u_{i} + \bar{d}_{i} i D d_{i} + \bar{L}_{i} i D L_{i} + \bar{e}_{i} i D e_{i} \\
+ (Y^{ij}_{u} \bar{Q}_{i} u_{j} \tilde{H} + Y^{ij}_{d} \bar{Q}_{i} d_{j} H + Y^{ij}_{l} \bar{L}_{i} e_{j} H + c.c.) \\
- \lambda (H^{\dagger} H)^{2} + \lambda v^{2} H^{\dagger} H + \frac{\theta}{64\pi^{2}} \epsilon^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma} G^{a}_{\mu\nu} G^{a}_{\rho\sigma}$$









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  - o baryon asymmetry









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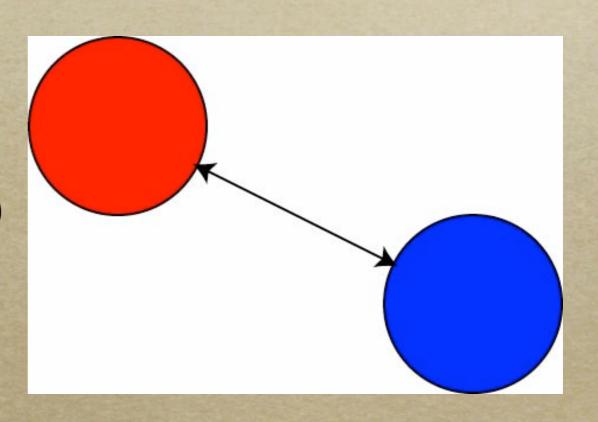




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- o We'll start with Higgs boson(s)

# Mystery of the weak force

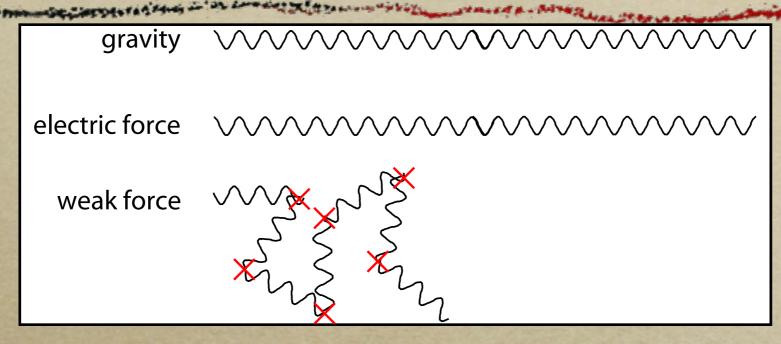
- Gravity pulls two massive bodies (long-ranged)
- Electric force repels two like charges (long-ranged)
- "Weak force" pulls
   protons and electrons
   (short-ranged) acts only
   over a billionth nanometer





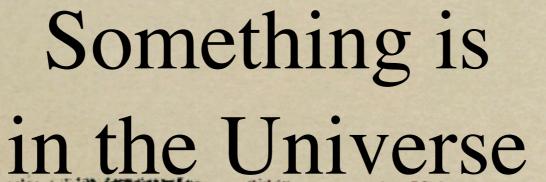
# Something is in the Universe



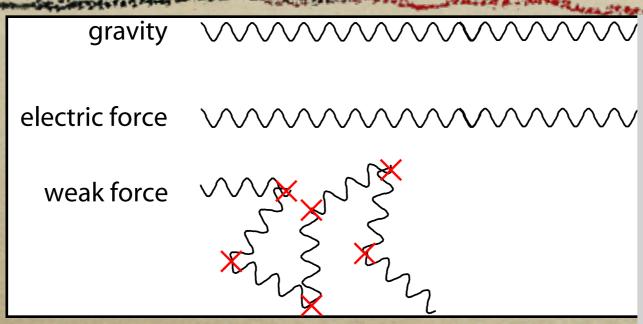


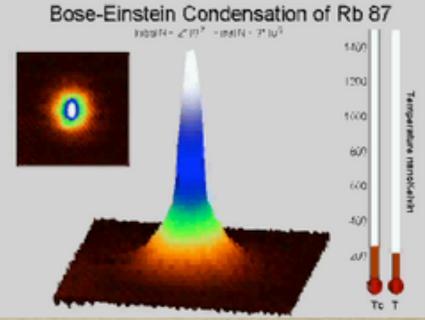
- o There is a quantum liquid filling our Universe
- o It doesn't disturb gravity or electric force
- o It does disturb weak force and make it short-ranged
- It also slows down all elementary particles from speed of light
- o What is it?? "Dark Field"











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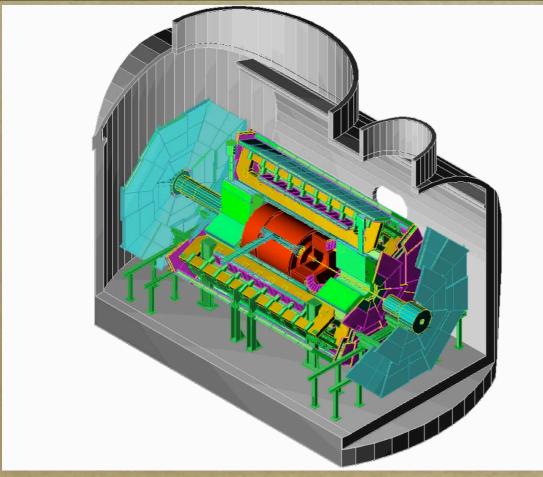
# Like a superconductor

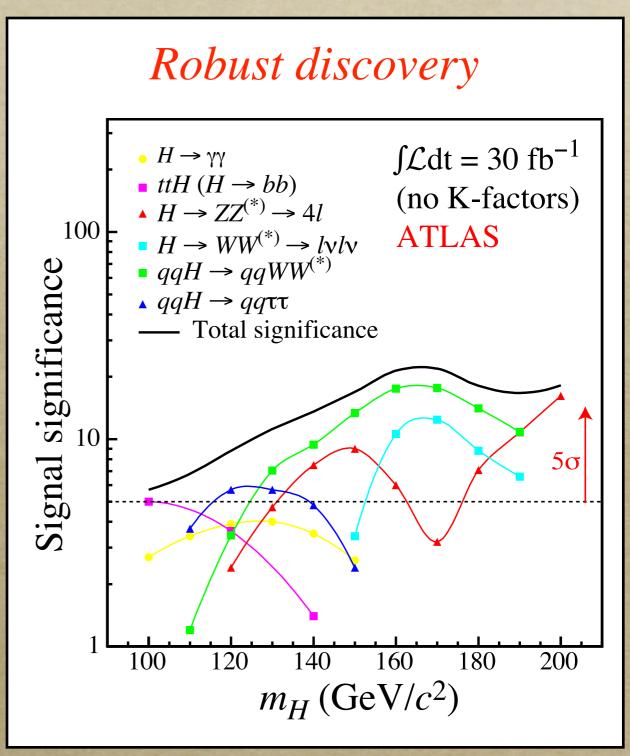
- o In a superconductor, magnetic field gets repelled (Meißner effect),
  - and penetrates only over the "penetration length"
    - ⇒ Magnetic field is short-ranged!
- o Imagine a physicist living in a superconductor
- o She finally figured:
  - o magnetic field must be long-ranged
  - o there must be a mysterious charge-two condensate in her "Universe"
  - o But doesn't know what the condensate is, nor why it condenses
  - o Doesn't have enough energy (gap) to break up Cooper pairs

That's the stage where we are!

# Standard Model Higgs at LHC





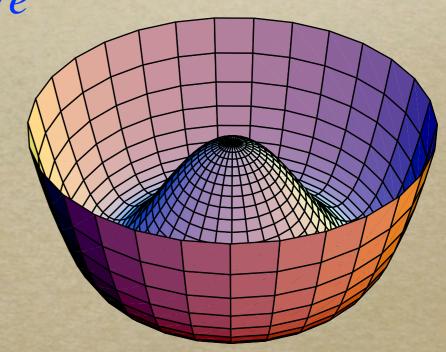






# Post-Higgs Problem

- o We see "what" makes up the Dark Field
- o But we still don't know "why" it is there
- o Two problems:
  - o Why anything is condensed at all
  - Why is the scale of condensation  $\sim \text{TeV} \ll M_{Pl} = 10^{15} \text{TeV}$



Explanation most likely to be at ~TeV scale because this
is the relevant energy scale, cf. BCS

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- o At the end of 19th century: a "crisis" about electron
  - Like charges repel: hard to keep electric charge in a small pack
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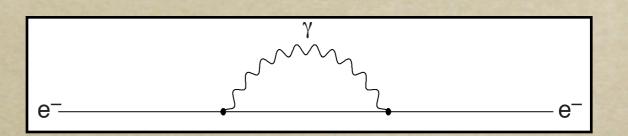
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- o Breakdown of theory of electromagnetism
  - $\Rightarrow$  Can't discuss physics below  $10^{-13}$ cm

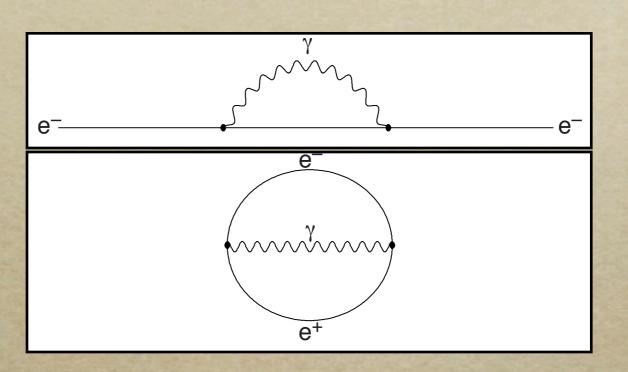
# PMU Anti-Matter Comes to Rescue by Doubling of #Particles

- Electron creates a force to repel itself
- Vacuum bubble of matter anti-matter creation/annihilation
- o Electron annihilates the positron in the bubble
- $\Rightarrow$  only 10% of mass even



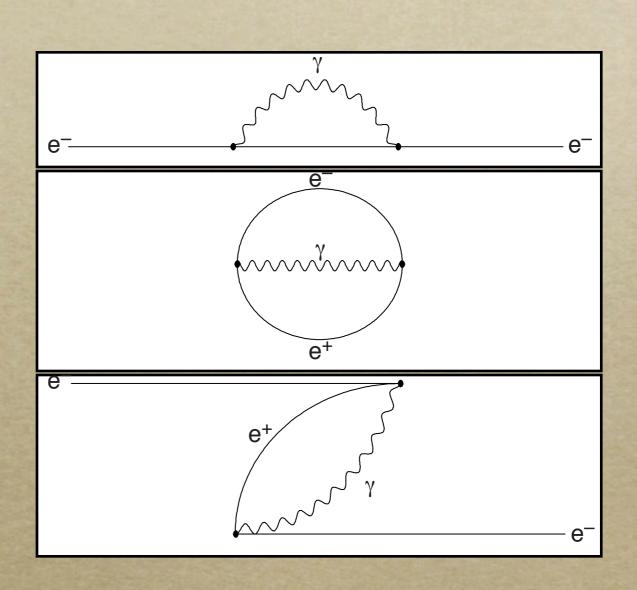
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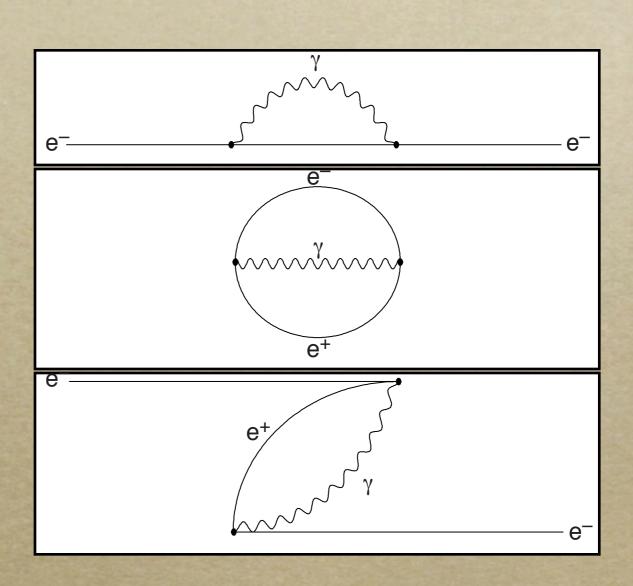


## Page by Doubling of #Dortion



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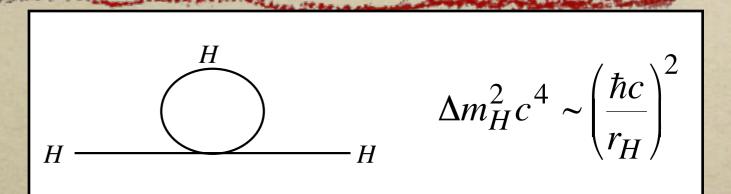
$$\frac{\Delta m_e}{m_e} \sim \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} \log(m_e r_e)$$

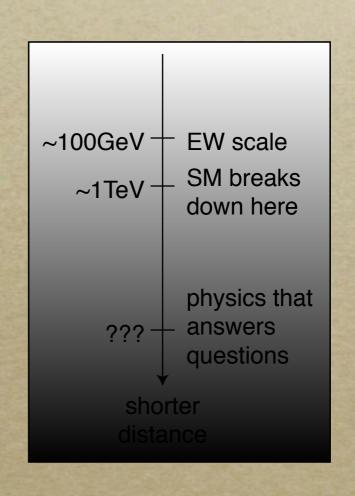




## Higgs repels itself, too

- o Just like electron repelling itself because of its charge, Higgs boson also repels itself
- o Requires a lot of energy to contain itself in its point-like size!
- o Breakdown of theory of weak force
- o Can't get started!



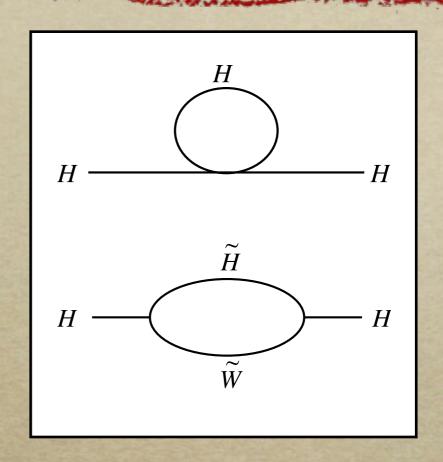






## History repeats itself?

- Double #particles again
   ⇒ superpartners
- o "Vacuum bubbles" of superpartners cancel the energy required to contain Higgs boson in itself
- Standard Model made
   consistent with whatever
   physics at shorter
   distances



$$\Delta m_H^2 \sim \frac{\alpha}{4\pi} m_{SUSY}^2 \log(m_H r_H)$$





### Three Directions

- o History repeats itself
  - o Crisis with electron solved by anti-matter
  - Double #particles again ⇒ supersymmetry
- o Learn from Cooper pairs
  - o Cooper pairs composite made of two electrons
  - o Higgs boson may be fermion-pair composite
    - $\Rightarrow$  technicolor
- o Physics as we know it ends at TeV
  - o Ultimate scale of physics: quantum gravity
  - o May have quantum gravity at TeV
    - $\Rightarrow$  hidden dimensions (0.01 cm to  $10^{-17}$  cm)

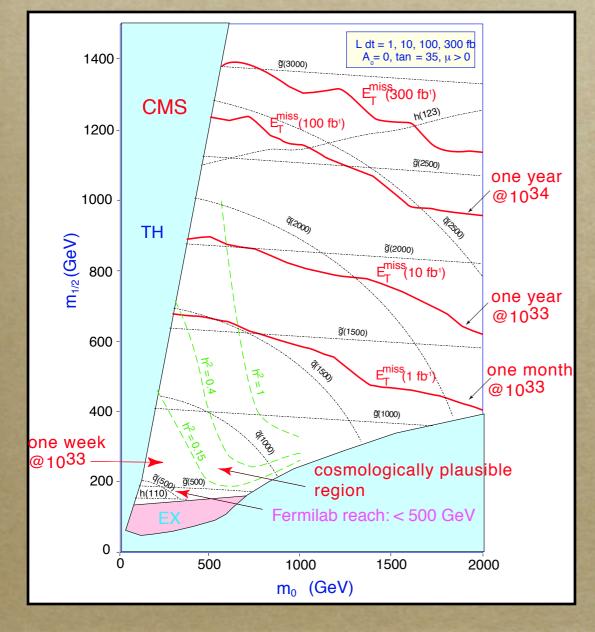




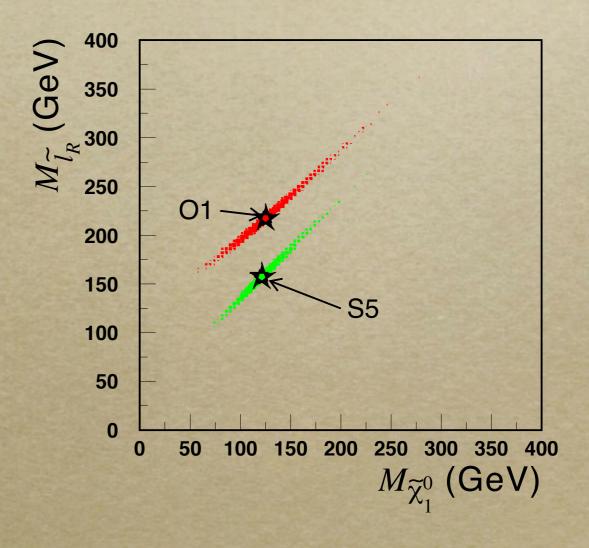


## Supersymmetry

## LHC will discover supersymmetry



### Can do many measurements at LHC







## LHC discovery

- o case to three possible directions
  - o look for more new physics with luminosity upgrade
  - o study connection of new physics to flavor with B, K, mu, etc
  - o understand properties of new particles with a lepton collider

- SUSY spectroscopy
- kinematic fits, partial wave analysis, Dalitz analysis, etc
- precision mass, BR measurements
- all techniques from current hadron spectrocopy!

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#### Squarks

*J*=0?

PDG 2016

The following data are averaged over all light flavors, presumably u, d, s, c with both chiralities. For flavor-tagged data, see listings for Stop and Sbottom. Most results assume minimal supergravity, an untested hypothesis with only five parameters. Alternative interpretation as extra dimensional particles is possible. See KK particle listing.

#### **SQUARK MASS**

<u>VALUE (GeV)</u> <b>538±10</b>	DOCUMENT ID OUR FIT	<u>TECN</u>	COMMENT mSUGRA assumptions
532±11	<sup>1</sup> ABBIENDI 11D	CMS	Missing ET with mSUGRA assumptions
541±14	<sup>2</sup> ADLER 110	ATLAS	Missing ET with mSUGRA assumptions
• • • We do not use	e the following data fo	r averages, fits,	limits, etc • • •
652±105	<sup>3</sup> ABBIENDI 11K	CMS	extended mSUGRA with 5 more parameters

 $^1ABBIENDI~11D$  assumes minimal supergravity in the fits to the data of jets and missing energies and set  $A_0{=}0$  and  $tan\beta=3$ . See Fig. 5 of the paper for other choices of  $A_0$  and  $tan\beta$ . The result is correlated with the gluino mass  $M_3$ . See listing for gluino.

 $^2 ADLER~110$  uses the same set of assumptions as ABBIENDI 11D, but with tan $\beta=5.$   $^3 ABBIENDI~11K$  extends minimal supergravity by allowing for different scalar masses-squared for Hu, Hd,  $5^*$  and 10 scalars at the GUT scale.

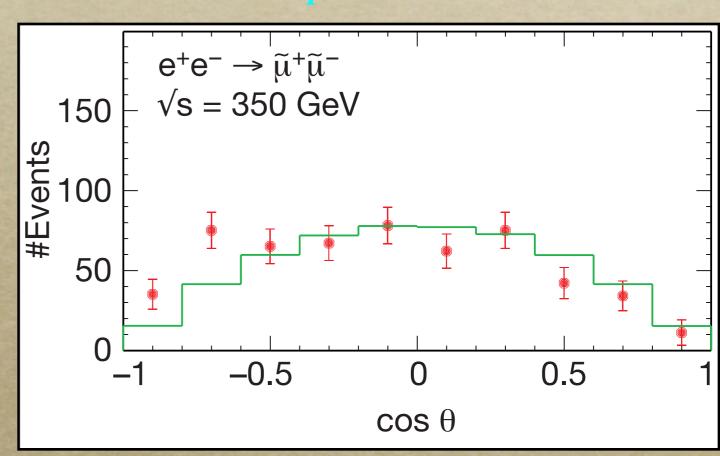
#### **SQUARK DECAY MODES**

MODE	BR(%)	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
j+miss	$32 \pm 5$	ABE 10U	ATLAS	
j l+miss	$73 \pm 10$	ABE 10U	ATLAS	lepton universality
j e+miss	22±8	ABE 10U	ATLAS	
j $\mu$ +miss	$25 \pm 7$	ABE 10U	ATLAS	
q $\chi^+$	seen	ABE 10U	ATLAS	

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#### Spin 0?



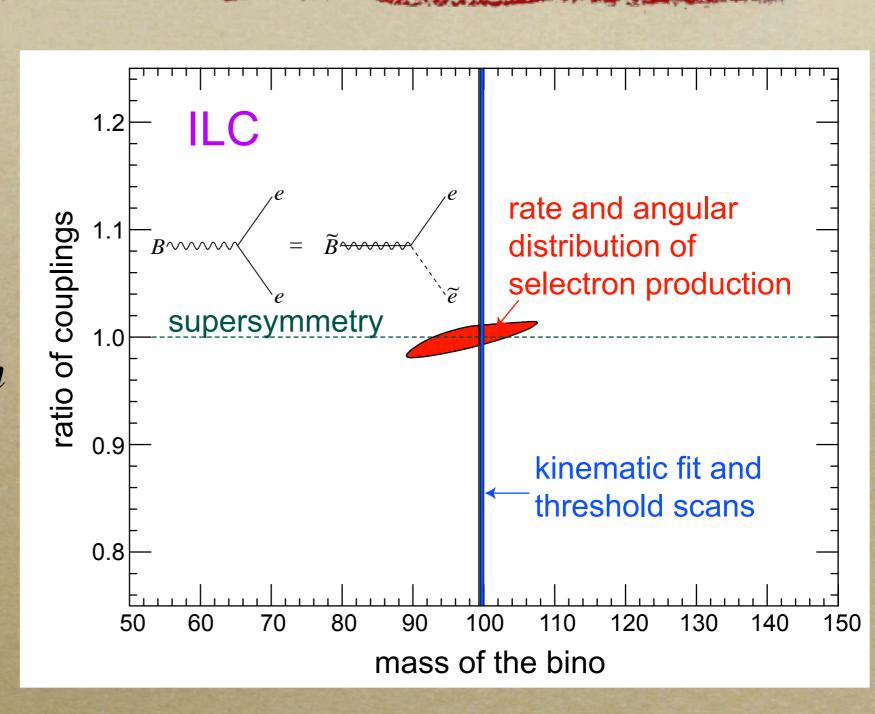
## PWU



## Prove Supersymmetry

- o Test they are really superpartners @ LC
- o Spins differ by 1/2
- Same gauge quantum numbers
- Supersymmetric couplings

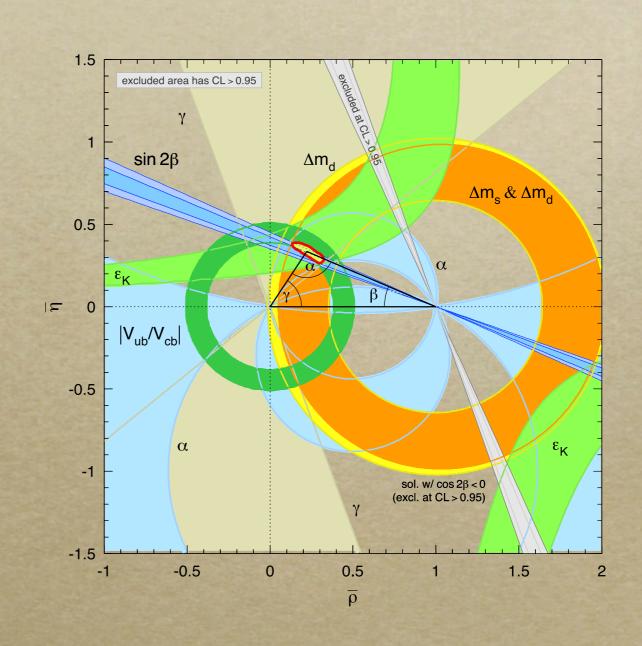
cf. imaging vs spectroscopy





## PMUNeed more CP Violation

- o Belle/BaBar fantastic job to establish KM
- o However, KM cannot produce baryon  $asymmetry > 10^{-20}$
- o need more sources of CP violation
- o quarks? neutrinos?



## Cosmic Microwave Background

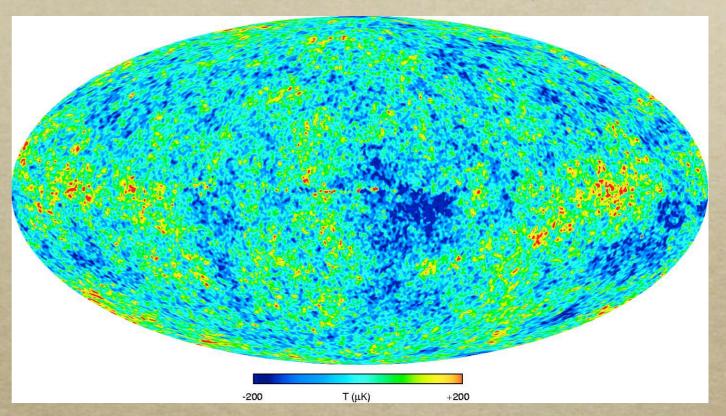
o WMAP7 (\Lambda CDM)

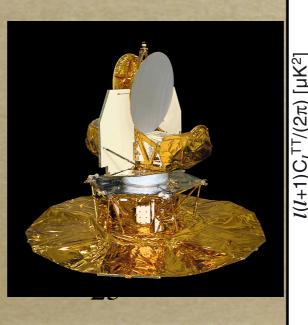
 $\Omega_{CDM}h^2 = 0.1109 \pm 0.0056$ 

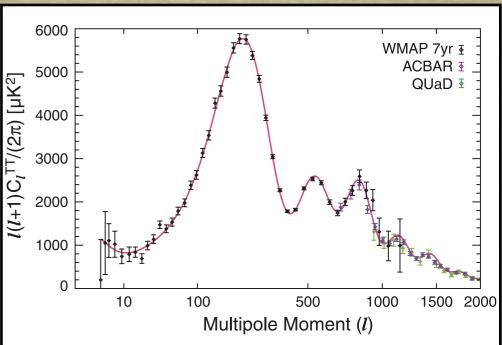
 $\Omega_b h^2 = 0.02258 \pm 0.00057$ 

 $\Omega_{\Lambda} = 0.734 \pm 0.029$ 

•>20σ signal for nonbaryonic dark matter



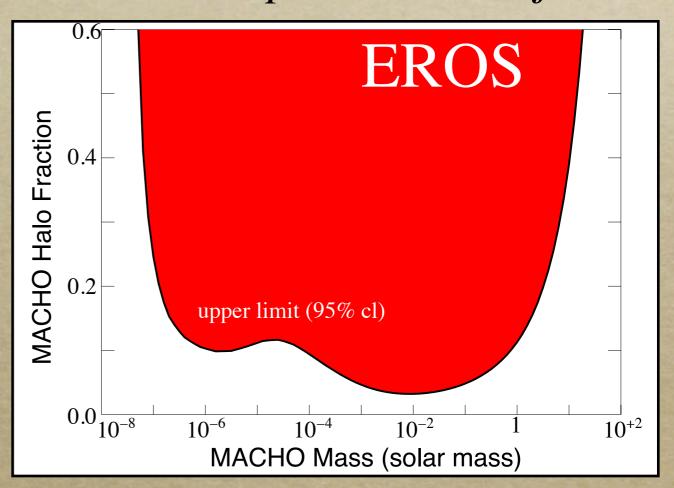








## PMU What dark matter is not

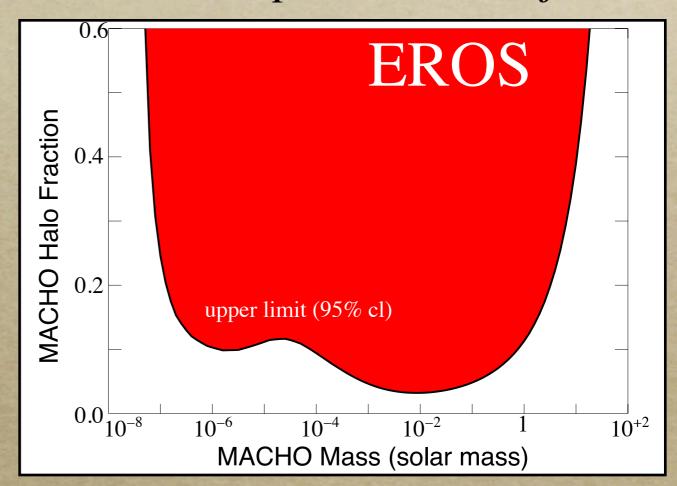






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o not a dark astronomical object (MACHOs) up to  $<10^{-7}M_{Sun}$ 

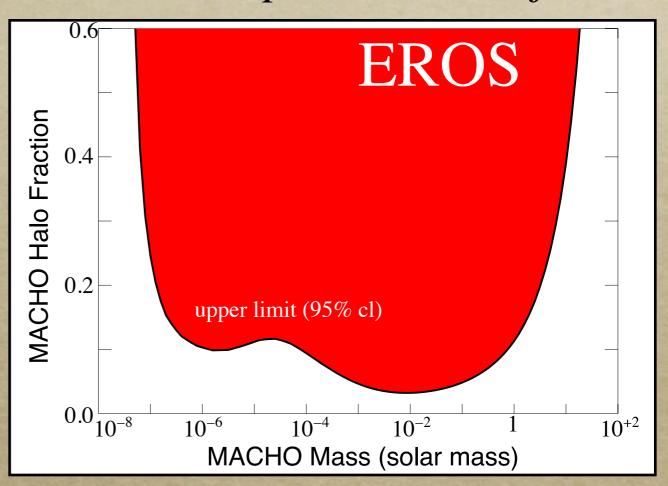


## PMU



### What dark matter is not

- not a dark astronomical object (MACHOs) up to
   <10<sup>-7</sup>M<sub>Sun</sub>
- o can't be too light so that its "Bohr radius" fits in the galaxy, m>10-22eV

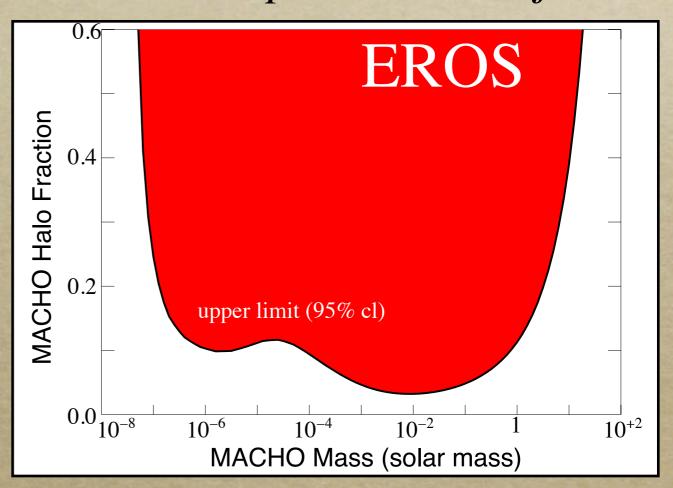


## UT



### What dark matter is not

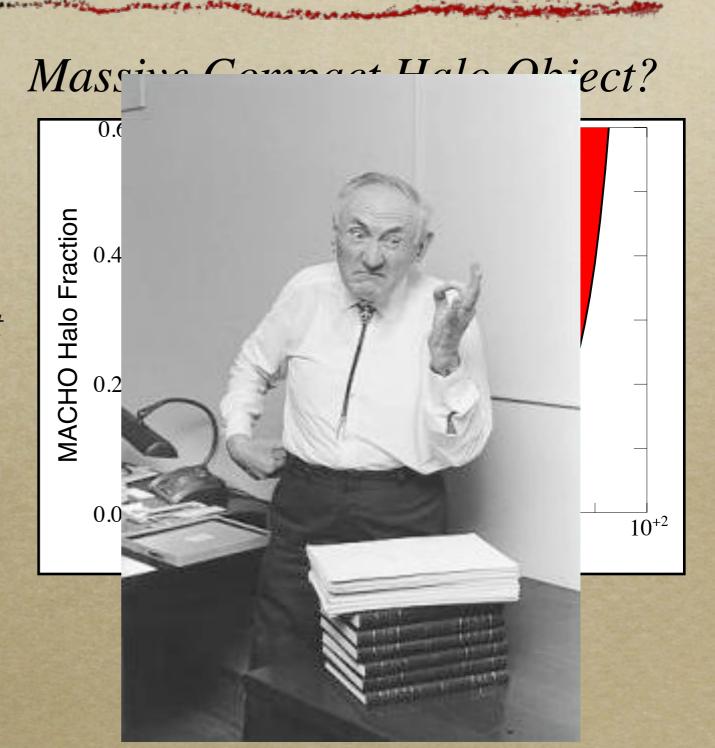
- not a dark astronomical object (MACHOs) up to
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- o can't be too light so that its "Bohr radius" fits in the galaxy, m>10-22eV
- o narrowed the mass range to within 81 orders of magnitude





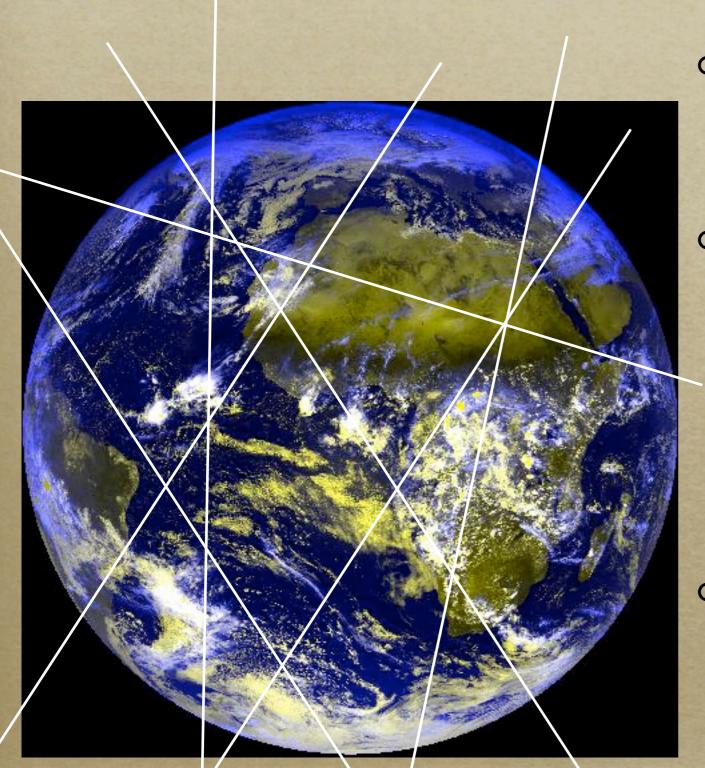
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## 





- o WIMP (Weakly Interacting Massive Particle) very attractive
- o Stable heavy particle produced in early Universe, left-over from near-complete annihilation

$$\Omega_{M} = \frac{0.756(n+1)x_{f}^{n+1}}{g^{1/2}\sigma_{ann}M_{Pl}^{3}} \frac{3s_{0}}{8\pi H_{0}^{2}} \approx \frac{\alpha^{2}/(TeV)^{2}}{\sigma_{ann}}$$

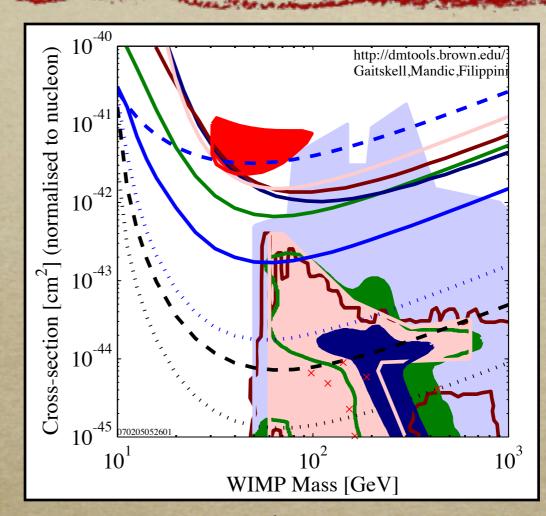
o TeV the correct energy scale





### Particle Dark Matter

- Stable, TeV-scale
   particle, electrically
   neutral, very weakly
   interacting
- No such candidate in the Standard Model
- Many models of stabilizing Higgs provide candidates
- LSP in SUSY, LKP in UED, LTP in little Higgs, S in NMSM, ....

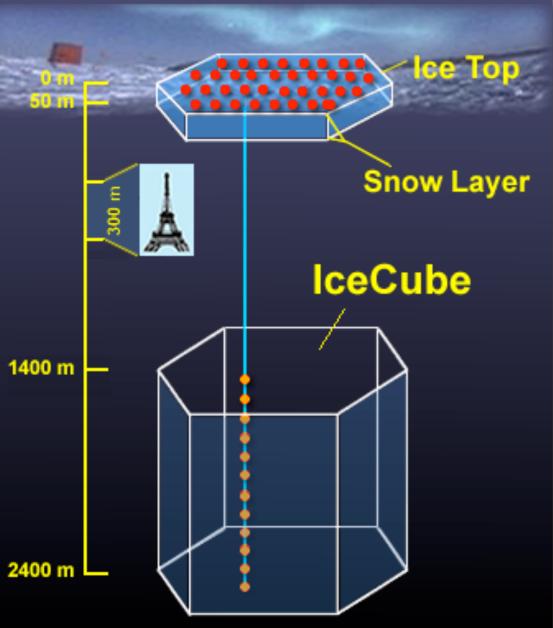


- Detect Dark Matter to see it is there.
- Produce Dark Matter in accelerator experiments to see what it is.

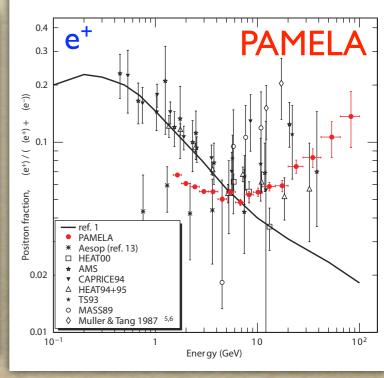


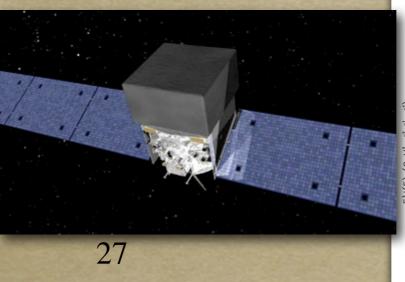
## Also indirect detection

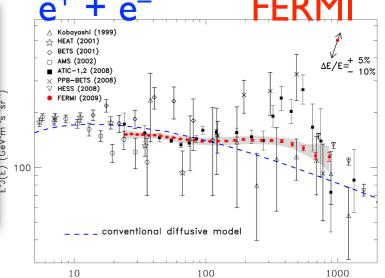
o e<sup>+</sup>, anti-nuclei, γ, ν o halo, Gal. Center









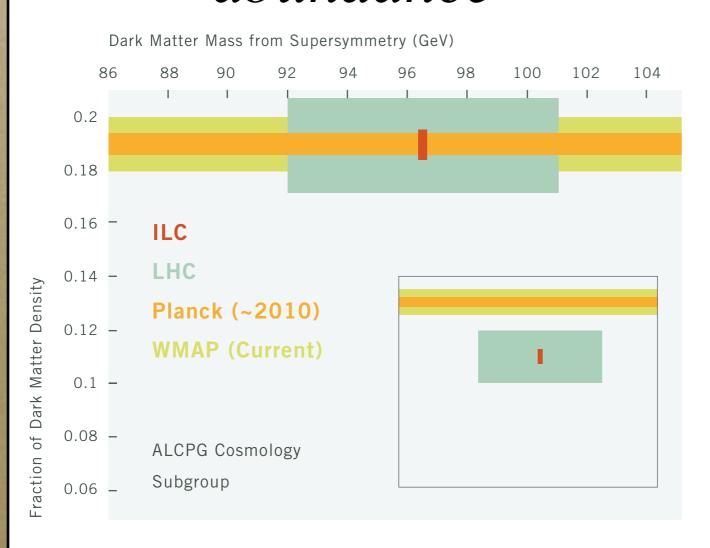




# Dark Matter Concordance



#### abundance

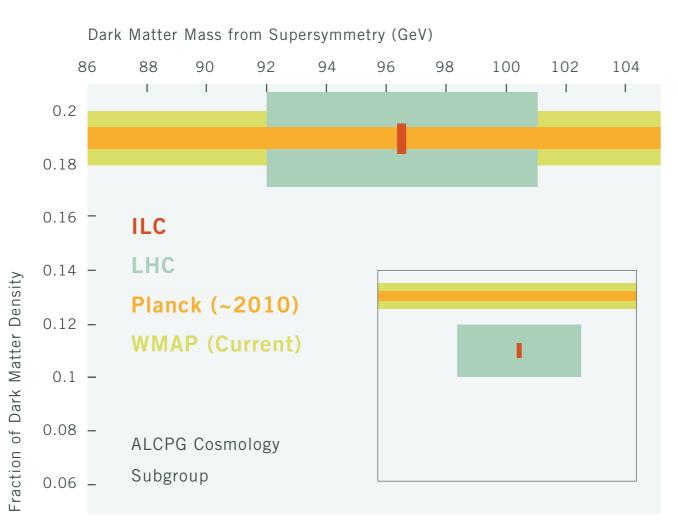


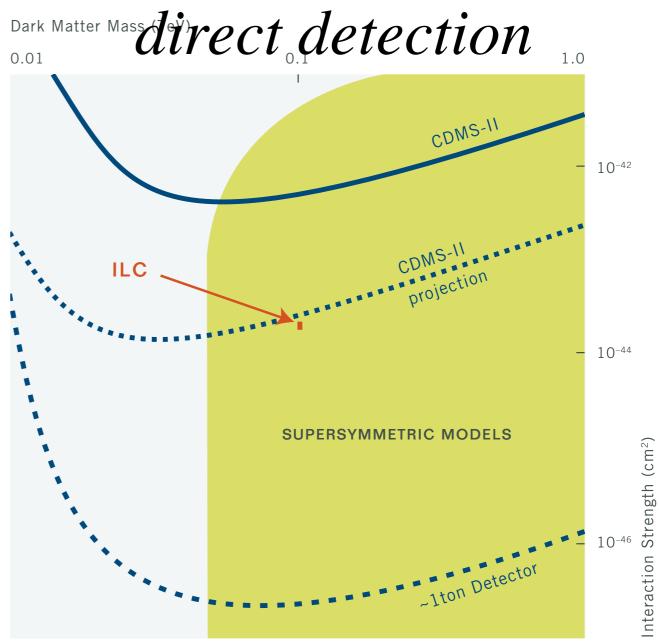


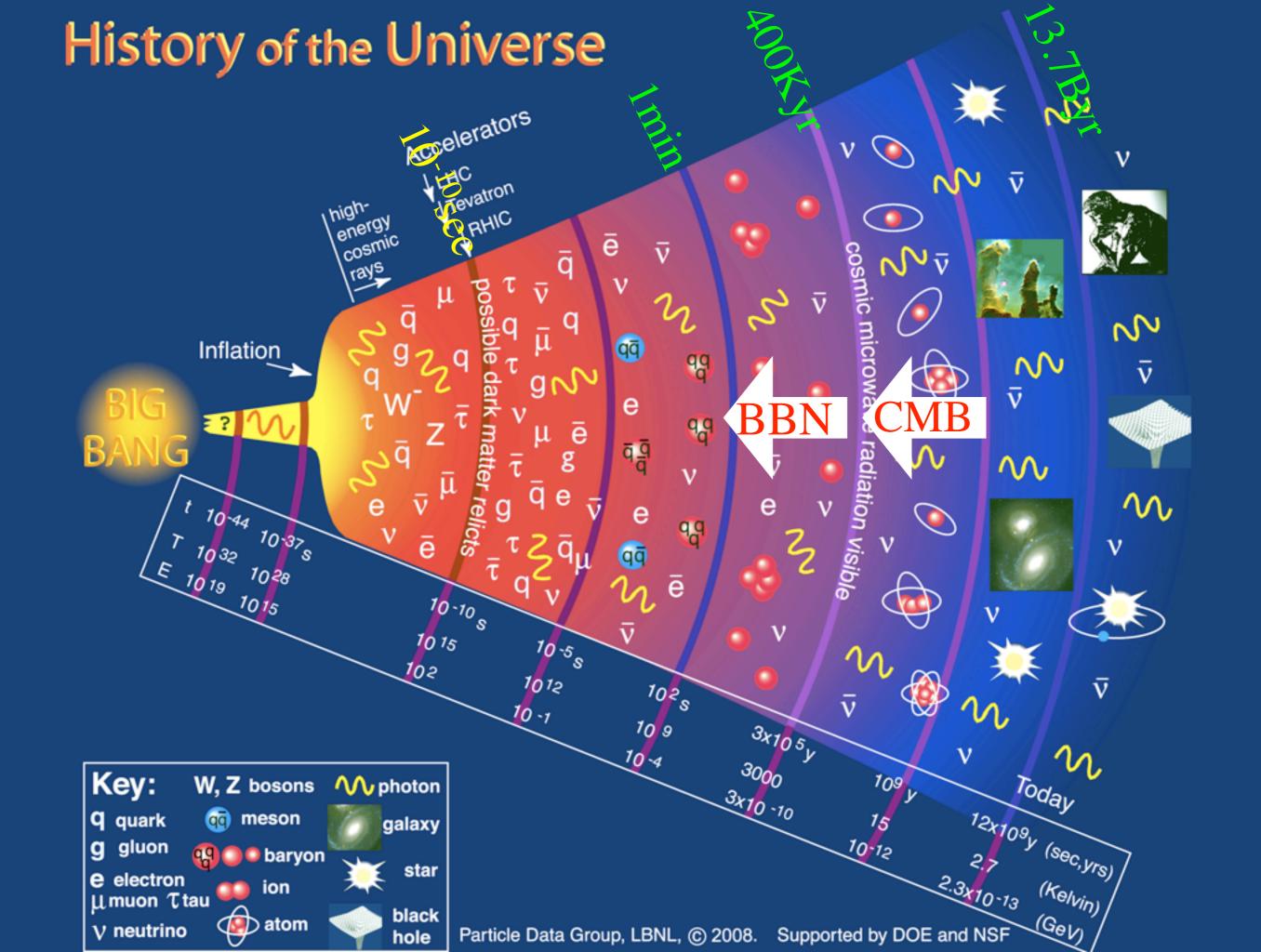
## Dark Matter Concordance

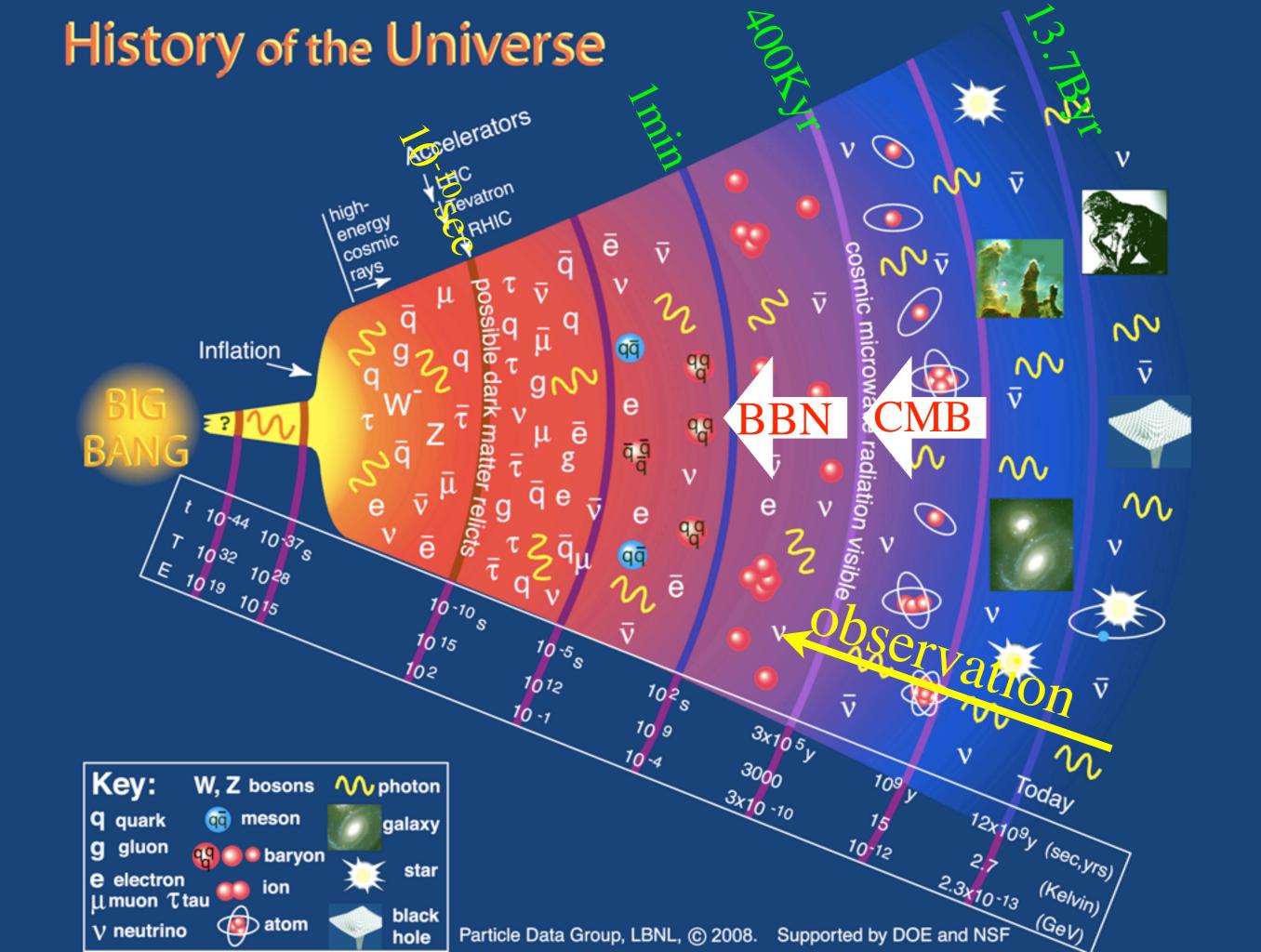


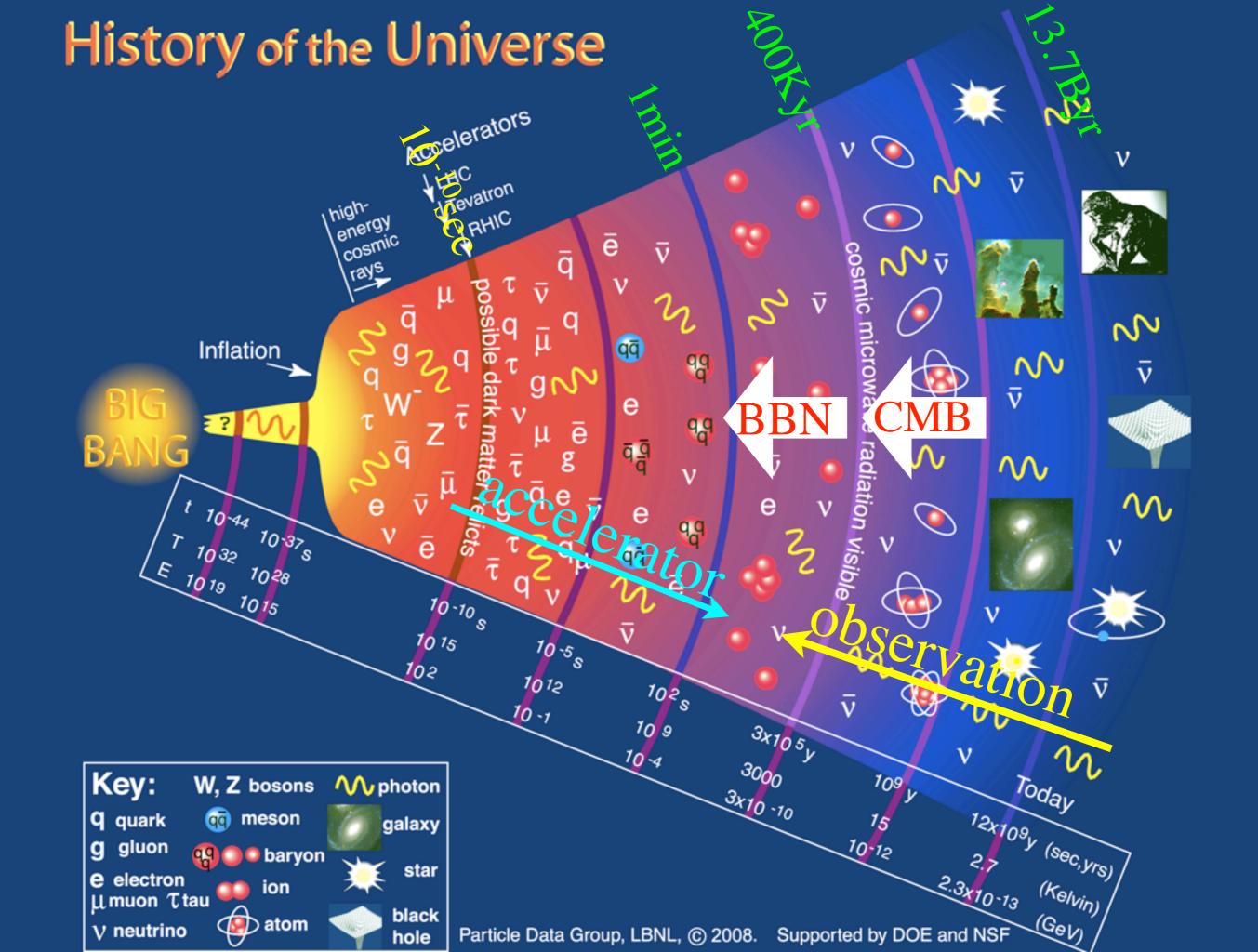


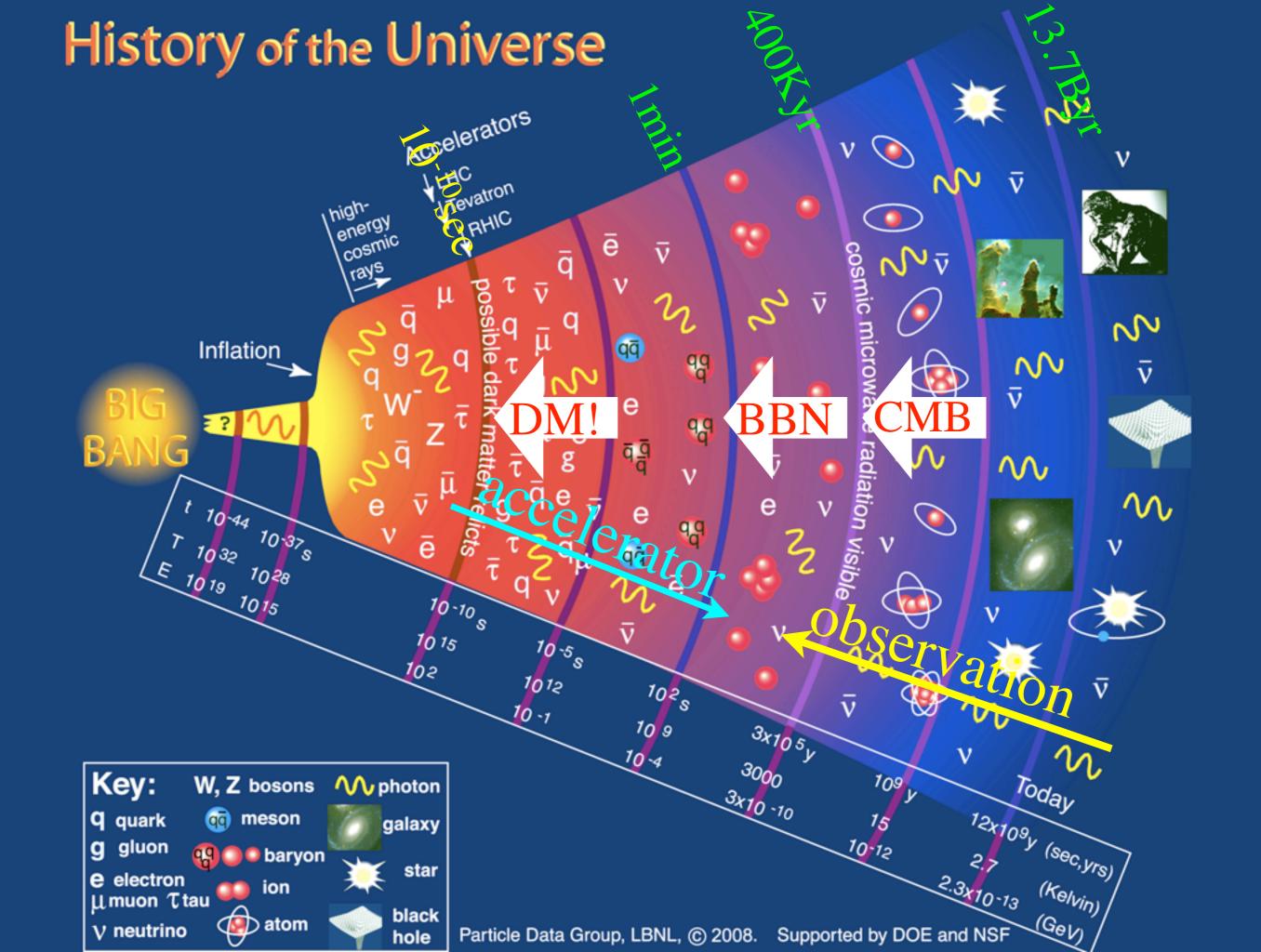












# US-Japan Collaboration Agreement





### Benefits

- o It clearly helped young Japanese HEP scientists trained at US facilities
- Many important contributions to major HEP achievements
- also helped US participation in Japanese projects
- o important R&D to enable future projects





## Unequal Treaty?

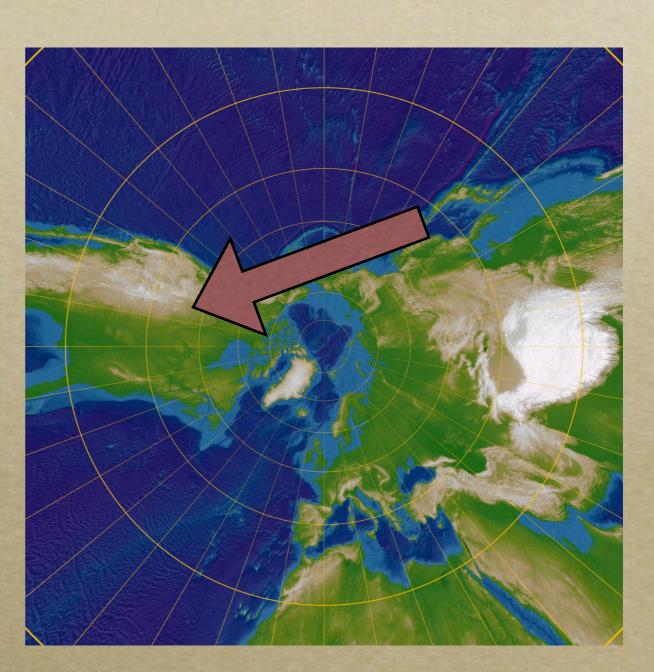






# Unequal Treaty?

- o Both money and people flowed from Japan to US
- o need to establish Japan as training grounds for young US scientists
- o more equal partnership?

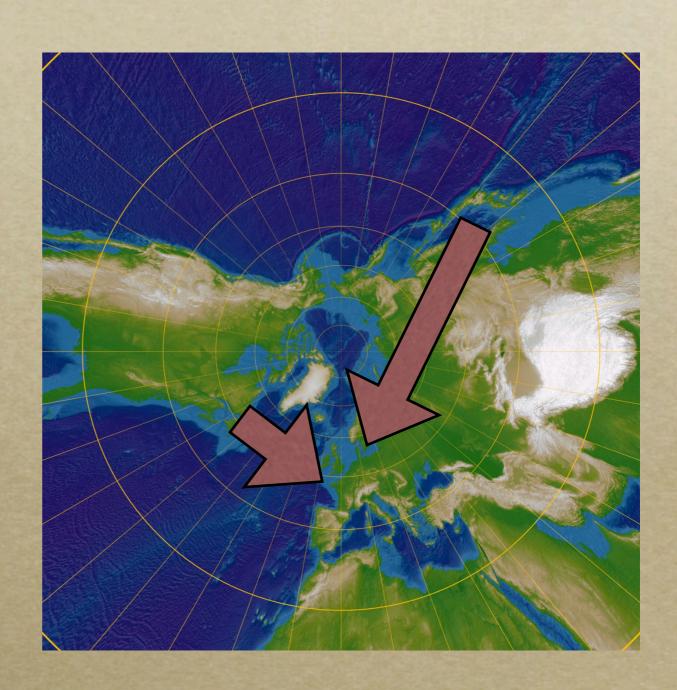






### Europe

- With LHC, both US and Japan looking towards Europe
- o maybe stronger case for US-Japan collaboration to avoid European monopoly?
- o flavor physics is clearly complementary to LHC
- o R&D for our future

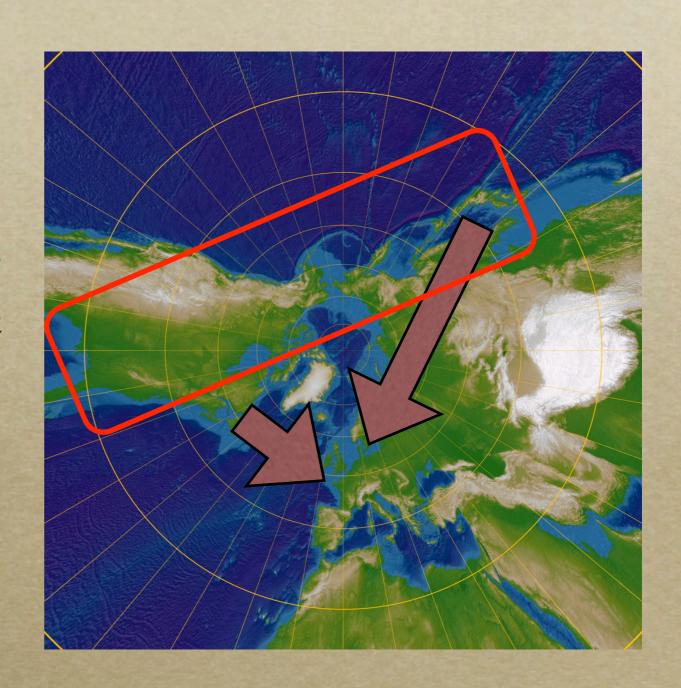






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o exchange rate, trade deficit





#### o exchange rate, trade deficit







#### o exchange rate, trade deficit













o Maybe "High-Energy Physics" was confused with energy research?





- o Maybe "High-Energy Physics" was confused with energy research?
- Well, dark energy is supposedly an infinite source of energy





- o Maybe "High-Energy Physics" was confused with energy research?
- o Well, dark energy is supposedly an infinite source of energy
- o Can we confuse the politicians to put more funds into HEP?









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  - o EWSB
  - o dark matter
  - o baryon asymmetry





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- o Many good reasons to expect major advances in the next 30 years
  - o EWSB
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  - o baryon asymmetry
- o HEP becoming more and more global
- o US-Japan collaboration clearly critical
- o What is the right model?